

## SB 1383 Reporting Concepts

*CalRecycle approached the concept of SB 1383 reporting requirements by identifying information/data critical for CalRecycle to monitor the effectiveness of these regulatory programs and/or measure progress toward achieving the 50/75 percent mandate, the 20 percent edible food rescue mandate, and the short-lived climate pollutant emissions reductions. The reporting items below identify the type of data and the potential sources of data. In some cases, multiple entities could potentially report on specific items. CalRecycle is seeking stakeholder feedback on the most efficient reporting structure, including the sources of data and the types of reporting mechanisms used.*

*CalRecycle will seek to utilize existing databases and reporting systems to the maximum extent feasible and will aim to ensure that individual entities are not required to report duplicative data points. For example, facilities and some haulers will already be reporting to CalRecycle through the AB 901 Reporting System (Recycling and Disposal Reporting System) prior to 2022. CalRecycle will seek to collect any additional information for 1383 that is needed from facilities and haulers through that established system. The types of data and the format in which it is submitted may change, but CalRecycle will endeavor to use tools that stakeholders are already familiar with wherever feasible.*

### **I. FACILITIES**

**A. Potentially Reporting to:** CalRecycle and/or Jurisdictions

**B. Potential Reporting Mechanism(s):** Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS)

**C. Potential Reporting Frequency:** Quarterly; New or Revised Permits

**D. Potential Reporting Data Points:**

- a. Processing facilities (Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and Transfer Stations):
  - i. Tons of organics received by type (i.e. mixed waste, comingled recyclables, source-separated), origin (jurisdiction), sector/generator type (i.e. residential, commercial, self-haul, agricultural, industrial)
  - ii. Tons of organics sent to another recycling facility or end-use
  - iii. Tons of organics sent to disposal
  - iv. Information on contamination of source-separated loads received and the number of loads rejected
- b. Landfills:
  - i. Pre-process program info (e.g., collection, size reduction, slurring, etc.), *if applicable*
  - ii. Tons of pre-processed organics composted on site or sent off site, including destined end-use
  - iii. Tons of source-separated organics received for disposal by origin (jurisdiction), sector/generator type (i.e. residential, commercial, self-haul, agricultural, industrial)
- c. Facilities that Recycle Organic Waste:
  - i. Data on contaminated loads
  - ii. Tons of organics rejected
  - iii. Tons of organics received by origin (jurisdiction); sector/generator type (i.e. residential, commercial, self-haul, agricultural, industrial); or facility (i.e. transfer station or MRF) that material is coming from, *if applicable*
  - iv. Destination of collected organics:
    - 1. Tons of specified final product to another recycling facility/end-use
    - 2. Tons of residual to disposal

➤ **Stakeholder Input:** *Regarding facilities, are there other data points that should be reported to CalRecycle?*

## II. HAULERS

*\*Note that starred items could either be reported by the hauler or the jurisdiction. For purposes of this workshop, these reporting items have been placed in both the Hauler and Jurisdiction sections.*

**A. Potentially Reporting to:** CalRecycle and/or Jurisdictions

**B. Potential Reporting Mechanism:** Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS)

**C. Potential Reporting Frequency:** Quarterly

**D. Potential Reporting Data Points:**

- a. Total number of generators served, and any information on generators exempted
- b. \*Data on contamination
- c. Tons of organics collected by origin (jurisdiction or facility), source sector/generator type (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, etc.)
- d. Destination of collected organics:
  - i. Tons to recycling facility/end-use
  - ii. Tons to disposal
- e. \*Identify number of generators not in compliance and report to jurisdictions (i.e. participation rates, contamination rates)
- f. Data related to edible food collection, *if applicable*
- g. Procurement *[will be discussed in a future workshop]*

- **Stakeholder Input:** *Regarding haulers, are there other data points that should be reported? For asterisked bullets, which reporting entity is best suited to report the specified data points? Should both entities report the data points as an accountability method for determining the accuracy of reported data points? Which items require confidentiality/trade secret protection built into the regulations?*

## III. JURISDICTIONS

*\*Note that starred items could be reported by the hauler or the jurisdiction. For purposes of this workshop, these reporting items have been placed in both the Hauler and Jurisdiction sections, CalRecycle is soliciting feedback on the most appropriate reporting entity.*

**A. Potentially Reporting to:** CalRecycle

**B. Potential Reporting Mechanism:** Electronic Reporting System (CalRecycle will build on the existing reporting platform jurisdictions are familiar with for the Electronic Annual Report (EAR) that is used for AB 939 reporting. However, data relative to SB 1383 may need to be reported more frequently, and kept distinct from information that is used to verify compliance with AB 939)

**C. Potential Reporting Frequency:** Annually - *note that some elements may be reported more frequently during the initial implementation phase*

**D. Potential Reporting Data Points:**

1. Programmatic data points relative to organics recycling collection programs:
  - a. Collection types
    - i. Source-separated organics recycling, commingled recycling (that includes organics (i.e. paper/cardboard)), mixed waste (if mixed waste bin includes organics – information on the facility recycling the organic waste).
  - b. Collection frequency (e.g., weekly, biweekly, etc.)
  - c. \*Data on contamination
  - d. Information on generator exemptions/opt-out

- e. Education and outreach efforts
    - i. Percent of linguistically isolated households
    - ii. Metrics/data used to evaluate effectiveness (i.e. reduced contamination based on targeted outreach efforts)
  - f. Mechanism for licensing, registering, or permitting haulers (including self-haulers of a certain size)
    - i. Number of licensed/registered/permited haulers
  - g. Local rate information
  - h. Data related to CalGreen standards for residential and non-residential construction (i.e. adopted ordinance or permit requirements)
  - i. Program development/participation for other organic materials (e.g., textiles)
  - j. Local ordinances, permits or franchises adopted relative to SB 1383
  - k. Use of small scale, such as community composting, activities for program implementation/organics diversion
- 2. Information related to enforcement procedures (*see August 11, 2017 compliance Concept paper*)
  - 3. Procurement policies [*will be discussed in a future workshop*]
  - 4. Data relative to planning for organics recycling capacity planning [*will be discussed in a future workshop*]

➤ **Stakeholder Input:** *Regarding jurisdictions, are there other data points that should be reported to CalRecycle? Would a jurisdiction consider tiered reporting, whereby a jurisdiction that implements early on reports less information or less often, as an incentive for early implementation?*

**IV. SELECT GENERATORS** i.e. public entities (state agencies, federal agencies and schools/universities (*entities outside the oversight of a jurisdiction*))

**A. Potentially Reporting to:** CalRecycle

**B. Potential Reporting Mechanism:** State Agency Reporting Center (SARC); State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign Annual Report; Other/TBD

**C. Potential Reporting Frequency:** Annually - *note that some elements may be reported more frequently during the initial implementation phase*

**D. Potential Reporting Data Points:**

- a. State agencies, federal facilities, and schools (i.e., public schools, colleges, and universities)
  - i. Type of collection (e.g., on-site management, mixed waste, comingled recycling, source-separated), and level of service subscribed to
  - ii. Type of organics being collected for recycling (e.g., paper, cardboard, green waste, food waste)
  - iii. If not subscribing to a service, on-site or other organics recycling program participation
  - iv. Edible food recovery plan, *if applicable*

➤ **Stakeholder Input:** *Regarding generators, are there other data points that should be reported? Are these data points feasible for the specified generators? Are there any suggestions for working with and collecting data from schools? Are there other generators that are potentially outside the scope of a jurisdiction's oversight authority?*

**V. EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM**

*\*Note that CalRecycle continues to solicit feedback on definitions of many terms relative to edible food recovery. Terms including “Edible Food Generators” and “Edible Food Recovery Organizations,” are still being defined. As such, these concepts may be modified to reflect changes in definitions and/or other concepts moving forward.*

- A. Potential Reporting Entities:** Jurisdictions; Specified Edible Food Generators; Edible Food Recovery Organizations
- B. Potentially Reporting to:** CalRecycle and/or Jurisdictions
- C. Potential Reporting Mechanism:** State Agency Reporting Center (SARC); Potentially collected and submitted by a jurisdiction through reporting mechanisms discussed above; other mechanisms (i.e. existing food recovery tracking software)
- D. Potential Reporting Frequency:** TBD
- E. Potential Reporting Data Points:**
  - a. Jurisdictions**
    - i. Identify locally adopted ordinance and/or program provisions to increase edible food recovery
    - ii. Edible food recovery plans for city/county owned facilities
    - iii. Targeted education and outreach efforts
      - 1. Information regarding the incorporation of Food Assistance/Service into region- and/or county-wide database such as CA 211 with a map of recovery organizations
      - 2. List of edible food recovery organizations
    - iv. Information regarding edible food recovery services at venues and events
    - v. Number of edible food generators required to participate and not in compliance
    - vi. Enforcement efforts, *if applicable*
  - b. Edible Food Generators**
    - i. State agencies, federal facilities, and schools (i.e. public schools, colleges, and universities)
      - 1. Edible food donation plans
      - 2. Agreement or arrangement with a food recovery organization, *if applicable*
      - 3. Estimated amount of unsold edible food generated
      - 4. Destination of unsold edible food
      - 5. Education and outreach efforts
    - ii. Large scale generators of edible food
      - 1. Agreement or arrangement with a food recovery organization
      - 2. Estimated amount of unsold edible food generated
      - 3. Destination(s) of unsold edible food
  - c. Edible Food Recovery Organizations**
    - i. Amount of recovered edible food served, rejected, and disposed
  - d. Haulers, if applicable**
    - i. Education and outreach efforts

- **Stakeholder Input:** *Regarding edible food rescue, are there any other data points that should be reported? Are these data points feasible for the specified entities? If not, what are alternatives? Do the concepts provide enough flexibility for edible food recovery organizations? Is there a specific reporting method, such as a tracking system, that should be considered for tracking the rescue of edible food and delivery of that food to a consumer? How should large scale generators be defined or determined?*